And on Earth Peace to Men of Good Will

'Can't the babies being born grow up none going to war?'

Politicians! Listen to the voice of the cannon-fodder-to-be

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Kids of a ninth-grade church school class here made the Bible text "And a little child shall lead them" come true last week in the struggle for peace. Deciding they wanted Peace for Christmas, they composed at the suggestion of their teacher this joint letter to U. S. delegates to the UN and to the Chinese Communist mission at Lake Success:

HONORABLE Sirs:

Remember us? We are the generation of children who have never known peace. We wish to speak to you

for the millions of boys and girls who do not want to see more war—who long for peace!

Listen! Don't you hear our cries?

Can't you forget your grievances and just decide among yourselves to make this a happy world for children? That ought to keep everyone busy for a long time to come. Can't we all stay in our own countries a hundred years, cooperating with each other for a better world?

Can't we let the babies being born now grow up well cared for, happy in their families, none going off to war, none being bombed, none starving, none frightened?

Please remember the children while you are deciding whether or not to destroy the world. Please keep talking until you find some way to agree. Our parents always tell us when we quarrel that no one is ever wholly right, and if each one admits he was partly wrong then a right way can be found.

Can't you do the same? Can't each country admit its mistakes and say, "Now w'ell have to make a new start"?

If it were possible, we would like to come to Lake Success to assure the Chinese Communists that the children of America still care for the children of China. We do not want to see them suffer. Neither do we want to see the Korean children undergo any more suffering.

We would send them bread instead of bombs if we could. Some of our toys too. In fact we would share everything with them to make them happier and keep the peace.

If the scientists are right, that no one can win another war and that there is no real defense, why don't you try something else besides war?

Please remember the children everywhere. We are praying for you. We are praying for a Christmas present for the whole world, PERMANENT PEACE.

(signed)

Douglas Anderson, Kenneth Andrican, Nancy Lee Arones, Jane Bowers, Stephen Chase, Gerald Gammell, Susan Hegland, Susan Ratcliffe, Jack Loren, Elaine Love, Janet Norris, Sarah Park, Richard Saegar, Peter Schmitt, Janet Wimmer

Mrs. Harold Ruopp (Teacher)

Published Dec. 10 in the Minneapolis Tribune, the letter has stimulated hundreds of Minnesota families to sign. The ninth-graders appealed "to all the children and young people everywhere" either to clip out the letter and send it with signature and address to them at the Hennepin Av. Methodist Church, Minneapolis, or to send similar letters to the UN delegates and the President.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN — 5 cents

the progressive newsweekly

Vol. 3, No. 9 — NEW YORK, N. Y., DECEMBER 20, 1950

Gung ho!

A peasant woman of the People's Republic of China working on the government-financed water conservation project to harness the rivers and end the floods that have plagued China for centuries.

WAR & PEACE

The real meaning of 'national emergency'

PRESIDENT Truman last week moved the U.S. a long way toward a war footing and the kind of finance-capital

state demanded by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers. Although Russia is the only major power which has had not a single soldier involved in fighting since World War II, his excuse was that "the rulers of the Soviet Union" have created "a great danger" to "our homes, our nation, all the things we believe in." The trimmings were American; the thesis was like the echo of a well-remembered voice that spoke in Germany a decade ago.

With unrest growing at home, and moves toward a peaceful settlement breaking out all over Europe and Asia, the President proclaimed a state of national emergency and outlined his policies for war mobilization. He could find no other answer to the collapse of his policies of military containment and diplomacy by military duress. These policies, as Britain's **New Statesman & Nation** pointed out, "far from creating positions of strength" have created "positions of increasing weakness throughout the western world."

Unable to "negotiate from strength" in the coming four-power conference with Russia, to which Washington was forced to accede by British and French pressure, Truman still hoped to negotiate from potential strength—from the threat of havoc to be visited on Russia when the U.S. is militarily "ready". Further indicating his Administration's resolve to torpedo any settlement, he sent Secy. Acheson to Brussels to whip the Atlantic allies into acceptance of German rearmament — in the face of Russian warnings that this "will not be tolerated."

SEATS ON THE FENCE: Europe does not want Germany rearmed and the German people themselves "are confused and frightened by rearmament" (**N.Y. Times**, Dec. 17). On the eve of Acheson's departure, the Republican

Party in Congress demanded his ouster or resignation. The **N. Y. Times'** Raymond Daniell reported from London that this "struck a severe blow against American leadership in Europe" and "weakened if not destroyed" any chance of his mission succeeding. Daniell wrote:

> **As matters now stand the rather frightened countries of Western Europe are more likely to line up for seats on the fence.**

In England the "emergency" announcement took second place in the press to reports that geese will be cheaper than turkeys this Christmas.

THE FINAL STEP: In the U.S., the **Wall St. Journal** noted that putting a nation on a war footing is "the final step precedent to fighting." From Washington GUARDIAN'S John B. Stone outlined some of the expected results of the "emergency":

> **1. Every boy or 18-25 able to shoulder a rifle will be in the armed services before spring, regardless of his educational plans. The draft age will be lowered early next year. Men 25 to 36 will be drafted before summer. The stage will be set for a universal draft of manpower and if necessary womanpower for production.**
>
> **2. A group of "rugged individualists" and world cartelists will be the real government of the U. S. The appointment of**

(Continued on Page 3)

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

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Vol. 3, No. 9 — 178 — DECEMBER 20, 1950

Christmas, 1950

By Rev. Clarence Duffy

A MERRY CHRISTMAS and a Happy New Year! The traditional Christmas wish will have a hollow sound for many in this year of Our Lord, 1950.

There will be little cause for merriment or happiness for the young Americans entrapped or maimed for life in Korea—for their parents, and for the parents of those who will never return from that lonely land.

REV. CLARENCE DUFFY

There will be little cause for merriment or happiness for the young men who are facing the draft, a disrupted, militarized, unnatural life, and the hell of modern warfare. And little cause for the wives, children and sweethearts of these young men to be merry or happy.

It is no merry or happy thing that over all of us, soldier and civilian, hangs the threat, immediate and terrible, of burning havoc and flaming death.

THE world seems to be at the mercy of a few men who have gone mad—who can think only in terms of mass murder and obliteration. The power of these men, as well as their greed and pride, has induced this madness. How can these powers of darkness and evil be deposed? From the common people on every side comes the almost despairing cry: "What can we do?"

Black as the present and future may look, we must not despair; we must not give up the struggle for PEACE. War is not inevitable. We can have peace—we shall have peace—if all the people in the U.S.A. who want peace unite to demand it.

THERE are millions of people of good will in the U.S.A. who want peace. Some are Protestants, some Catholics, some Jews, some agnostics. At present they are confused and divided, intimidated and deliberately misinformed by war-mongers of various kinds, including those who control the means of communication of information and ideas.

As a first step, these peace-loving people must be organized and given a voice for the loud expression of their demands. The organizing must be done by men and women who are not afraid to stand up for and defend truth and the right. These men and women are not wanting either.

In the end truth and right must prevail. When the men and women of good will have been brought together—and they will be brought together—we shall reap the promise of the Angels' song at the birth of the Prince of Peace: **"Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace to men of good will."**

THE MAIL BAG

Stranger in Blair House

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The President had a nightmare: He had been standing on a shore pulling in a boat with a single passenger, a general with collapsed cap, sun glasses and corn-cob pipe, without smoke. Overhead there was a great beating of wings and trumpet blasts and occasional bugle calls.

The President woke startled and rubbed his eyes vigorously. There at the foot of his bed stood a figure whom he recognized as a One Man Peace Delegation. He carried no placard and made no speech, but it struck the President that he had seen the intruder in rather a haze on many other Christmas mornings through the years. The President was about to summon guards to eject the stranger when He vanished from sight.

But later at church there He was again. Somehow He had gotten into the President's own pew. The President found the service miserable, for blood dripped from the stranger's hands and feet and it was all the President could do to keep his thoughts off the boys in Korea.

Realizing that his day was thoroughly spoiled, the President left hurriedly after the service. The singing, he felt, was especially lousy.

"What a relief it would have been if only I could have punched Him in the nose," the astonished guards heard him mutter as he rushed into the house.

White House spokesmen said that more stringent rules will be enforced in the consular and immigration services. Maurice Becker

Another's child

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Truman:

If you can become so incensed over an adverse criticism of the quality of your child's voice, what would be your reaction to having your child snatched from your home—as mine was—thrown into a foreign war, to be starved, frozen and perhaps killed, for the sole and sordid purpose of accumulating ill-gotten profits for the warmakers?

My child is as precious to me as yours is to you: I DON'T WANT HIM KILLED!

Won't you, in the name of all that's decent, order an immmediate cease-fire in Korea, peace with China, and an end to war. BRING MacARTHUR HOME FOR CHRISTMAS! Florence Van Swearengen

Gifts for peace

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

As the Christmas season approaches this year it is more apparent than ever that something above and beyond brute force and diplomatic negotiations must be brought into action, if we are to achieve the ultimate Peace for which everyone yearns. Our political and even our religious leaders are as "the blind leading the blind."

To a small group of people known as The Friends or the Quakers, "Resist not evil but overcome evil with good" are not mere words out of a Book. In 1947 the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to them when the Nobel Committee could find no single individual whose contribution was as significant and praiseworthy as that made by these simple, sincere people. In 1921, these same Quakers won the enduring friendship and gratitude of the Russians by going into their country during the great famine and distributing food.

Some months ago, after sending a $25,000 gift of streptomycin to the Russian Red Cross, the Quakers suggested that we, as a nation, send concrete gifts as a tangible expression of our insistent declarations that we desire Peace and Friendship with the Russian people. In proposing this they are but asking for practical application of a principle familiar to us all, inherent in every religion, philosophy or code of ethics worthy of consideration.

The psychological affect here in our own country as well as the world over of such a spontaneous action would be incalculable. It would be the answer to countless Americans who are asking, "What can I individually do to help win the Peace?" By following the dictates of our own hearts, "We the people" could prove to the world (and ourselves) that we are not interested primarily in material wealth and power but in "PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD-WILL TO ALL MEN." This may well be our last chance.

We suggest that, if you feel impelled to participate in the carrying out of such a plan, you communicate with the Friends' Service Committee, 20 South 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.—and enclose a contribution, regardless of how small, to be applied toward the securing of gifts to be sent to the Russian and Chinese people.

A Peace Lover

The true gospel

MOBERLY, MO.

The "Left" papers die for lack of supporters—all but the GUARDIAN. There is a need for a stronger fight by progressive religionists, but I do not see the exact ways and means. In the meantime, you of the heroic GUARDIAN staff are not only doing the work of the political world, but upholding the work and true Gospel of Jesus and the Prophets. Rev. David W. Janes

Merry Christmas, 1950

LA CRESCENTA, CALIF.

Over the Land of Morning Peace
Our civilizing bombers fly
And in the twinkling of an eye
From communism grant release.
The storied cities, old as Rome,
Vanish in flame in half an hour;
The people, freed by Christian power,
Die in the ashes of their home.
Americans, whose life has been
Devoted to a baseball hurled
Through nineteen summers, bravely bring
On burnished, flashing, flying wing
From far across a watching world
The gift of jellied gasoline.

Hugh Hardyman

A new kind of card

CLEVELAND, OHIO

I received my Christmas cards. This is the first time in my life that I have ever had a greeting card made by a colored person, as far as I know. I am so happy and proud that a letter simply cannot express my feelings. Jack Todd

And bless you both

WILTON, N. H.

I enclose a check for $5 for your Christmas present. It is really Louise Hunt's Christmas present, for she asked me to give you a present and send none to her.

Maud Thompson

●

PORTLAND, ME.

Here is your Christmas present ($5) which would have been Maud Thompson's plus $2 to extend my subscription to the GUARDIAN.

Louise Hunt

$2 worth of criticism

STOCKTON, CALIF.

I was going to tell you what's wrong with your paper but I can't find nary a thing. So here's two bucks for next year's sub.

Stephen Charneski

The link is strong

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Enclosed please find my December pledge to the GUARDIAN. The job that is being done by all of you can be a pride and a joy—it is to those of us who do our bit miles away. We send our warm congratulations and best wishes for the holiday season. T. S. Behre

Jest won't fite

MITCHELL, S. D.

This is how the whole Eastern situation appears to me.

Y'know Joe over on the other side of town? Well, I got a grudge agin 'im, but he won't fite. No sir, fer some reason he jest won't fite! So I gits some of my nabors t'gether an' goes over an' beats up on his kid. We bashes 'im an' mauls 'im. Gee, that's a lot o' fun! That's real American sportsmanship, y'know. But then his nabors is awatchin' all this, an' they gits all riled up an' mad, an' they all piles out an' starts pitchin' on us like crazy! Then Joe, he still won't fite, but I sees 'im handin' out clubs to the boy an' 'is nabors. This is gettin' tough! Jest then I feels a tuggin' on my coat tail, an' my nabor Clem sez, "Come on, Harry, this looks ba-a-d, an' some of our nabors is leaving us. Let's get t'ell outa 'ere!"

So 'ere I am. The hull naborhood agangin' up on me; my nabors leavin' me (they didn't help none in the fust place), an' me with most o' my shootin' stuff home on t'other side o' town. Wish I was there too. Ma-a-n, am I ever in a 'elluva mess! Willard Barth

A vote against war

RANSOMVILLE, N. C.

How about flooding Washington and Lake Success with penny postals bearing the message:

"This is my vote against war."

Vernon Ward

UE News

"Perhaps we'd better say something unpleasant about Stalin—otherwise it might look like Communist propaganda."

Tell the advertiser you saw it in the GUARDIAN.

Give the Guardian for Xmas

Please enter the following subs at

( ) $2 for full yr.
( ) $1 for 30 wks.
( ) Renew my sub at $2 a year

PLEASE PRINT (Include Zone No.)

NAME .....

Address .....

NAME .....

Address .....

(Please Continue on Separate Sheet)

Sender's Name .....

Address .....

$..... enclosed for subs and renewals

$..... my Xmas Contribution to the Peace Paper

NATIONAL GUARDIAN 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.

The real meaning of Truman's national emergency proclamation

(Continued from Page 1)

Charles E. Wilson, president of Morgan's General Electric Co., as head of the central war production authority recalls that General Electric was convicted during World War II of cartel arrangements with German industry which hindered U. S. war production. Last week the government asked the federal court to halt enforcement of an anti-trust order against GE which it had taken seven years to get. GE was found guilty in Jan., 1949, of fixing prices to get "high, unreasonable and excessive profits." In asking that the order be halted, the government cited the needs of current war production.

3. With a national emergency on the books, the Justice Dept. may find it easier any time it wants to stage new "Palmer Raids" under the "legality" of the McCarran Act. Although the McCarran Act requires a declaration of war, an invasion or a national insurrection to put its concentration camp provisions into effect, some Washington lawyers are uneasy.

Progressives saw in the "emergency" a threat to peace and to civil rights. The Progressive Party's C. B. Baldwin said the President had deepened "the real national emergency." He and Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party, said again: "The best defense of America is peace with China." The Civil Rights Congress saw in the proclamation a further effort to stamp out civil rights. Rank-and-file progressives handed out peace handbills on the street.

THE PROGRAM: The President did not detail mobilization programs. But according to current blueprints the mobilization will mean, although not necessarily all at once:

- **Arms spending** (now $51,000,000,000): raised to 70-100 billions a year. (Peak of World War II arms spending was about $80,000,000,000 in 1944, a little less than half the national income. Today $70,000,000,000 would be a fourth of the national income, not yet war-level spending.)
- **Civilian goods:** heavy slashes in production; deterioration through use of substitute materials.

- **Manpower controls** to freeze workers in war jobs, compel shifts from "non-essential" industries. Authority to freeze wages, ban strikes, suspend the 8-hour day.
- **Selective price controls,** starting on strategic materials needed by the military.
- **Higher taxes** on the "little fellow"; probably a national sales tax.

SQUEEZING THE JUICE: For the people, mobilization "means a standard of living decidedly lower" (Alsop brothers' column). For big business, it underwrites soaring profits.

1950 financial reports "will make juicy reading," (**Journal of Commerce,** Nov. 15). Corporation profits in 1950 jumped from an annual rate of $29,200,000,000 in the first quarter, to $35,000,000,000 in the second, to $42,000,000,000 in the third. Third-quarter profits after taxes reached an annual rate of $24,400,000,000, highest in history, despite the higher corporate tax levied by Congress last summer.

Profits before taxes

1939	$ 6.5	billion
1943	$25.1	billion
1948	$34.8	billion
1949	$27.6	billion
1950 (3d qr.)	$42	billion (annual rate)

Profits after taxes

1939	$ 5	billion
1943	$10.6	billion
1948	$21.2	billion
1949	$17	billion
1950	$24.4	billion (a.r.)

MARK-UPS FOR DEMOCRACY: 1950's record profit result from price gouging, particularly since the Korean war. Third-quarter profits of the carpet industry, which raised prices six times this year, were 553.3% over the same period in 1949. In metals and mining, 562.8% higher, reflecting the fact that prices of copper, lead, and zinc "all have soared this year" (**Wall St. Journal**). Coal companies with a profit increase of 188.7%, textile companies with 204.8%, pulp and paper with 115.6%, "reflect in their results" this year's price mark-ups (**Wall St. Journal**).

U.S. Steel's third-quarter profits of $60,000,000 were $2,000,000 more than its total profits in 1945. Having upped prices four times since the war, steel last month announced a fifth general post-war hike of $6 a ton. If other firms in the industry follow suit, this price increase will add at least $500,000,000 to the steel costs of the nation's industries.

Stockholders are "licking their chops over this [profit] feast, and over the hearty dessert of dividends that follow it" (**Wall St. Journal**). Cash dividends in September were 60% higher than in Sept., 1949, with "a very much sharper rise [promised] for the full year" (**Journal of Commerce**). Total dividend payments for the year may reach a fantastic $10,000,000,000, topping last year's record of $7,800,000,000.

GOLD, MILK & WATER: Business journals have no fear that Congress will enact taxes halting what the **Wall St. Journal** calls "the golden flood of generous dividends." Standard & Poor's Outlook predicts next year's dividend payments will hold "close to this year's level."

The milk-and-water excess profits tax Congress is considering will raise no more than $3,000,000,000. A real excess profits tax would raise 10 to 12 billions from corporations and still leave them with higher profits after taxes than during the war years.

Sunday Express, London

"If another world IS watching us, Bert, I bet they're having a flippin' good laugh."

The powerful Business Advisory Council of the Dept. of Commerce, made up of spokesmen for the leading U.S. financial groups, is promoting a national sales tax in place of excess profits tax. Lobbying against the excess profits tax is a committee of 100 businessmen graced by two members of Americans for Democratic Action (purportedly favoring the tax) as their economist and counsel.

HAMBURGER WITH WINGS: The Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index (the government admits it underestimates the cost of living) last month reached an all-time high of 176.1. The year 1939 equals 100 on the index. Retail food index today is 213.7—113.7% higher than in 1939. In November food prices jumped almost 3%, and are now almost 5% above the pre-Korea level. House furnishings are up 5.5%, clothing 3%. By spring women's clothing is expected to be 10% higher, men's suits 15 to 20%, shoes 10%.

The Administration has admitted that the Production Control Act passed last summer makes it "practically impossible to establish realistic price controls on food." Even if the new mobilization program slaps on controls there will be no general rollback, and if food prices are frozen, it will be at present levels. But the Administration's selective controls will be aimed at strategic war materials, not consumer goods.

LABOR

"Emergency" bodes long, hard freeze

THE rise in prices since Korea has reduced the value of the average worker's take-home pay as much as if he had received a $7.50 a week pay cut. Labor has had no "round" of wage increases since 1948; the three "rounds" before that did not go to all workers; during the war wages were virtually frozen.

A worker who earned $50 a week in 1940 would have to earn $93 a week today to enjoy the same standard of living he did ten years ago. Since October he has been paying 20% more in withholding taxes, and big business last week volunteered to cut his wages further.

Dean G. Rowland Collins and Dr. Marcus Nadler, economists of New York University, said of low- and middle-bracket incomes that what cannot be taxed ought to be "sterilized" through the sale of war bonds.

The **Journal of Commerce** wrote:

> **It is in the longer-run interests of labor . . . to take a temporary and moderate drop in living standards directly.**

STRIKE OR FREEZE: Faced with the prospect of incomes withheld, frozen or sterilized, workers tried to get at least a last-minute raise before the deadline.

Railroad switchmen in Chicago walked off their jobs. The strike, informal and unauthorized by union leaders, spread swiftly to the yards in St. Louis, Baltimore and Washington. For almost two years trainmen have been asking for a 40-hour week at the same pay they have for a 48-hour week. It would mean a 31c hourly raise. Their case has gone through cooling-off periods and examination by Presidential fact-finders. When workers persisted, the lines were seized by the Army and rail executives assumed the rank of colonels. They stayed out last week in defiance of three federal court orders.

It was clear that unless they won some concession now, the freeze would catch them. Busmen and trainmen on smaller lines throughout the country tried to beat the deadline, too, with stoppages.

FROZEN OUT: Most of them returned after the President denounced their action as unpatriotic. (Four years ago Truman asked Congress to draft striking railwaymen into the army.) Still, on Sunday evening about 100 switchmen in

(Continued on Page 4)

Mister Dooley's Chinese Chris'mas cillybration

Fifty years ago the efforts of the great white powers to bring Western Civilization's blessings to the heathen Chinese at bayonet point were the subject of devastating comment by Martin Dooley, the public-spirited creation of author-editor Finley Peter Dunne. Mr. Dooley's musings for the benefit of his long-suffering bartender friend, Hennessy, seem more apt than ever now that napalm and A-bombs have replaced the bayonet as Civilization's educational instruments.

"'TIS th' business iv Westhren Civilization," Mr. Dooley explained to Hennessy, "to cut up th' belongings iv

Easthren Civilization." The lad for the job was Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany. (In those primitive times the idea that America would even contemplate it was unbelievable and laughable.) Here is Mr. Dooley's version of the Kaiser's charge to his soldiers:

"Whin ye get among th' Chinee, raymimber that ye ar-re th' vanguard iv Christyanity, an' stick ye-er baynet through ivry hated infidel ye see.

"Lave thim undherstand what our Westhren Civilization means, an' prod thim good an' hard. Open their heads with ye-er good German swords to Eu-ropyan culture an' refinement. Spare no man that wears a pigtail."

PEKING was the target in those days, as today.

"Whin they get to the city of Peking," Mr. Dooley noted, "a fine cillybration is planned: . . . first day, 10 a.m., prayers be th' allied missionaries; 1 p.m., massacree . . . ; sicond day, 10 a.m., scatthrin' iv remains iv former kings; 11 a.m., disecration iv graves gin'rally; 2 p.m., massacree iv all gin'rals an' coort officials; third day, 12 noon, burnin' iv Peking; foorth day, gran' popular massacree an' division iv territ'ry, the cillybration to close with a rough-and-tumble fight among th' allies.

"I hope the cillybration'll occur on Chris'mas Day," he added. "I'd like to hear th' sojers singin' 'Gawd r-rest ye merry Chinymen' as they punchered thim with a baynit."

BUT deep down inside him, Mr. Dooley didn't see much of a future for the allies in China.

"The Chinese have been on earth a long time," he recalled, "an' I don't

see how we can push so manny iv thim off iv it. Annyway, 'tis a good thing f'r us they ain't Christyans an' haven't larned properly to sight a gun. . . .

"If I was a Chinyman, I'd tuck me shirt into me pants, put me braid up in a net, an' go out an' take a fall out iv the invader if it cost me me life. . . .

"I see be the pa-apers that they'se four hundred millyons iv thim boys, an' be hivins! 'twuddent surprise me if whin they got through batin' us, they might say to thimsilves: 'Well, here goes f'r a jaunt ar-roun' th' wur-ruld.'"

TO this seditious thought, Mr. Dooley's "pa-three-otic" bartender crony Hennessy growled:

"We have the guns an' we'll bate thim yet."

"Yes," Mr. Dooley replied, "an' 'twill be like a man who's had his house desthroyed be a cyclone gettin' up an' kickin' at th' air."

(Continued from Page 3)

Toledo warned they would be too ill to work on Monday. At the White House John R. Steelman, Truman's labor trouble-shooter, conferred with rail and union executives.

Belatedly Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union (CIO), discovered that textile profits were 189% over 1949 and announced that his union would press for raises. For four years the union had passed up wage raises for its members. Now he pledged a fight in the spring but by then the freeze might be solid.

STATESMANSHIP — 2d ROUND: Last May "labor statesmen" of the United Auto Workers hailed a pattern-making agreement with General Motors that traded adequate wage raises for promised pensions, tied wages far behind the cost of living, froze the bargain into a five-year contract. The same union statesmen last week prepared to confer in Washington as partners with government and auto executives on the wage freeze.

Auto executives grumbled at the first order of the new Economic Stabilization Agency canceling their most recent price rises. UAW officials warned that if ESA meant to cancel their cost-of-living increase and 4c annual increments promised in the GM pattern, they would regard existing UAW contracts as no longer valid. What new patterns would be drawn was not made clear.

It seemed unlikely, in any case, that labor would have much of a hand in the drawing. A United Labor Policy Committee, composed of William Green, Phillip Murray, eight other AFL and CIO leaders, two each from the Railway Brotherhoods and the Intl. Assn. of Machinists, was formed but it seemed a committee to take orders from Wilson. Neither John L. Lewis nor labor's independent left-wing is represented.

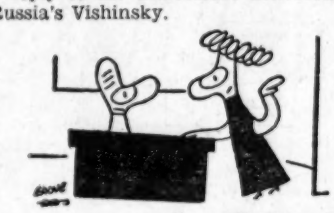
International Oil Worker

"Daddy just told me about the bees and the flowers . . . the drones are in clover 'cause the workers ain't organized!"

UNITED NATIONS

Mission unfulfilled, Gen. Wu places blame on U.S.

THE General Assembly recessed Friday without taking up China's charge of U.S. aggression. Discussion of this was abandoned three weeks ago when the U.S.'s John Foster Dulles asked for 24 hours in which to prepare a reply to the indictment delivered by Russia's Vishinsky.



Canard Enchaine, Paris

"There's some guy here says he's a PEACE correspondent!"

On Saturday Wu Hsiu-chuan, head of the Peking delegation, told Secy.-Gen. Trygve Lie he would return to China in three days, and called a press conference at Lake Success. With a dignity which had an effect even on the most hostile reporters, Wu said his delegation had come "to strive for peace", but its peace mission had so far failed because the U.S.

> **. . . has obstinately refused to recognize the existence of the People's Republic of China, and has denied its right of expression and representation on important Far Eastern problems concerning China, [and has continued] wanton intervention in China's internal affairs. [China] . . . cannot be forcibly denied of a major voice in Asian affairs and of its position in the UN. Only on the basis of a full recognition of this fact may the efforts to solve by peaceful means the present-day important problems of the world reach any result.**

Wu called the cease-fire proposal a trap to tie Korean and Chinese hands while U.S. forces continued their aggression. China would be "willing to try to advise the Chinese volunteers to bring to an early conclusion" their military operations in Korea, but this would be done only if the U.S. got out of Korea and Taiwan (Formosa) and China were admitted to the UN. He thanked the American people for "the friendly welcome" given the delegation.

UNDELIVERED SPEECH. To reporters he gave a copy of the speech he was never allowed to make to the Assembly. Some of his points were:

> **• "No amount of Mr. Dulles' sophistry could make the 7th Fleet which has invaded Taiwan vanish into thin air. . . . The Chinese people are determined to recover Taiwan . . . and we have the strength to do it."**
>
> **• [Of the U.S. offer to pay for damage done in 61 listed air violations of China's border]: "The sovereignty of the People's Republic of China cannot be bought by your dollars."**
>
> **• "The U.S. has built up a vast network of military bases in the Pacific. . . . Everyone can see that this network of bases forms an encirclement of the new China. Gen. MacArthur has openly admitted that [it] is aimed at China and the Soviet Union."**
>
> **• In 1949 South Korea's Syngman Rhee submitted to the U.S. a draft of a "Korean-American alliance" to attack Manchuria and turn over to the joint U.S.-Korean Administration the resources of Manchuria and East China. Citing U.S. sources to document U.S. plans to invade Manchuria, Wu said: "The attack on the mainland of China has already begun."**
>
> **• [Of Security Council assurances that foreign troops in Korea have no aggressive intentions toward China]: "This is taking the Chinese people for idiots. . . . Those countries which wish to assure us that the U.S. troops in Korea would not violate the territory of China are precisely those which maintain that the U.S. 7th Fleet should stay at the Taiwan Strait and continue its aggression against China. Suppose a detachment of the armed forces of a country hostile to the U.S. had occupied Hawaii, while another detachment of this same country was attacking the neighbor of the U.S., Mexico. Now the aggressor comes to assure the American people: 'You have nothing to fear. Our troops in Mexico will not commit any aggression against the U.S.' Is it conceivable that the American people would believe in the assurances given by such an aggressor and its accomplices?"**

Peace move balked by puppet Romulo

"If you ask what shall be done to avert the danger of a third world war, I must say that what you are concocting will not ward off that threat. . . . Your actions are oil on that fire. . . . The aggressive actions of American armed forces against China constitute the crux of the sources of a third world war. These actions must be halted if that threat is to be averted."

SOVIET Foreign Minister Vishinsky said these words to the UN General Assembly last week as it debated a U.S.-inspired resolution calling on China to get out of Korea. The resolution was quietly shelved when Arab and Asian nations, sincerely concerned to avert the threat of war, organized a peace front to put a brake on the U.S.'s tough policy in the Far East. Differing presumably with Vishinsky's view of the source of the world war threat, they knew that the immediate problem was to get, not Peking, but Washington to discuss a Far East settlement.

The 13 nations led by India's Sir Benegal Rau included the Philippines' Gen. Carlos Romulo, so widely regarded as a U.S. puppet that one diplomat remarked last week: "Everybody has contempt for him, including the Americans." Romulo, who could not be excluded since he speaks for an Asian country, virtually wrecked the peace group's efforts.

"EXCUSE ME 40 MINUTES": The group originally produced a resolution calling for a cease-fire in Korea to be followed by a conference on all Far East questions by Russia, China, the U.S., India, Britain and France. But Romulo insisted, as the U.S. has done, that action be limited to Korea.

The inspiration of his stand was left beyond doubt by his behavior at the closed-door and supposedly secret meetings of the group. He left meetings for 30 or 40 minutes at a time to consult his masters; more than once asked for a copy of this document or that to show "somebody" outside the room; quit meetings early to report to a news agency what had gone on. The knowledge that Romulo would tell all to the U.S. delegation and the press scared away other nations that wanted to join the peace front.

Romulo insisted that Rau get U.S. approval of the resolution before drafting the final text. Rau, tired and angry, finally decided to talk to the U.S., Britain and France. Afterwards the 13 decided to split their resolution into two: the first called for a cease-fire; the second for talks on Far Eastern problems without specifying the nations to take part. Rau got assurances from the major powers that his second resolution would be taken up as soon as the first was passed; but by the week-end it was already clear that the assurances were worthless.

The cease-fire resolution passed when the U.S. decided to support it. Assembly President Entezam of Iran named India's Rau and Canada's Lester Pearson to help him arrange a cease-fire. Since the Peking delegation were not interested in any discussion of Korea alone, they decided to pack their bags and go home.

China Monthly Review, Shanghai

Sunday in Prague. Thousands of youngsters volunta This is how they went to work to clean up the dest

Many Rumanian kids spend summer on the beach new rest homes for their vacations, take week-en

S. K

IN the east evacuat the bla tion wo effort w beach-h above Drew P Omar B Washin might b ful." P British that it maintai Frank mitted the Nor way int from Lo appeare N.Y. H removed story b Korea c The

The turn of the year

By Anna Louise Strong

I

Now
Is the turn of the year
At Christmas-time.
These are the darkest days
When autumn's dead leaves,
Beaten by the rain,
Tossed by the wind,
Are rotted down at last
Into new soil
For growth that is to be.
Now is the time when the sun
Turns north again
Bringing the longed-for spring.
O, there are many days
Of winter yet to be.
The coldest of the year,
The windiest of the year,
When ice grips deep
On the rivers
And the promise of spring
Seems dead.

But to every storm-lashed mountain,
To every frozen valley,
The turn of the year has come.
And this
Do men take as the sign:
That, minute by measured minute,
The hours of the sun are growing,
And day by day
The darkness lessens
And day by day
The light
Grows more.

II

Now
Is the turn of the age
Man's Christmas-time.
These are the darkest years
When old systems,
Old customs,
Old ways of thinking
Are beaten and rotted down
Soil
For an age to be.
Now is the time when hope
Turns north at last,
Leading the march of spring.
O, there are many storms
Of winter yet to be,
The coldest,
The fiercest,
The grimmest—
For men shall die in those blizzards
Where ice grips deep on the stream—
But on every storm-lashed mountain
In every frozen valley
The turn of the age has come.
And this
Shall men take as the sign:
That the sense
Of the People's Power
Is flashing from nation to nation
And day by day
The darkness lessens,
And day by day
The light
Grows more.

Eastern Europe builds for peace

ers voluntarily give up their week-ends to rebuild their city. up the destruction wrought by war in the old Town Square.

the beach at Black Sea camps. Parents have ke week-end jaunts with their trade unions.

"The political temper is not very conductive in most parts of Europe to the development of the capitalistic system as we think of it. . . . I think that really the most amazing discovery I made was that not a single person, with one exception, believes the Russians are coming."

Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, director of economic research of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

DR. Schmidt had been on a tour of Europe, including brief penetration of the "Iron Curtain" (which he found "not nearly as much of a barrier as is commonly assumed. . . . I walked across and I went across in taxis.") The political temper that made him despair — that has seized East Europe's people and makes West Europe's increasingly restive to emulate them—is one of gigantic energy, a passion for building things and reviving people. It is also—necessarily—a passion for peace. Here are some reasons why this temper is not conducive to capitalistic development:

RUMANIA: Almost medievally backward until five years ago, 71% of the population of this country at the mouth of the Danube lived in areas without any electricity whatever. Total electric power usable at any one time was only 600,000 kw. The new Rumania's electrification plan will more than double electric power by 1955, add 2,000,000 kw. to their power house by 1960.

The huge power stations now planned for the area of the Iron Gates (Danube gorge between Yugoslavia and Rumania) in 10 years' time will be producing 8.8 billion kw.-hours a year. For the people this is a promise not only of lighted homes but of more machinery, the basic ingredient for prosperity and independence.

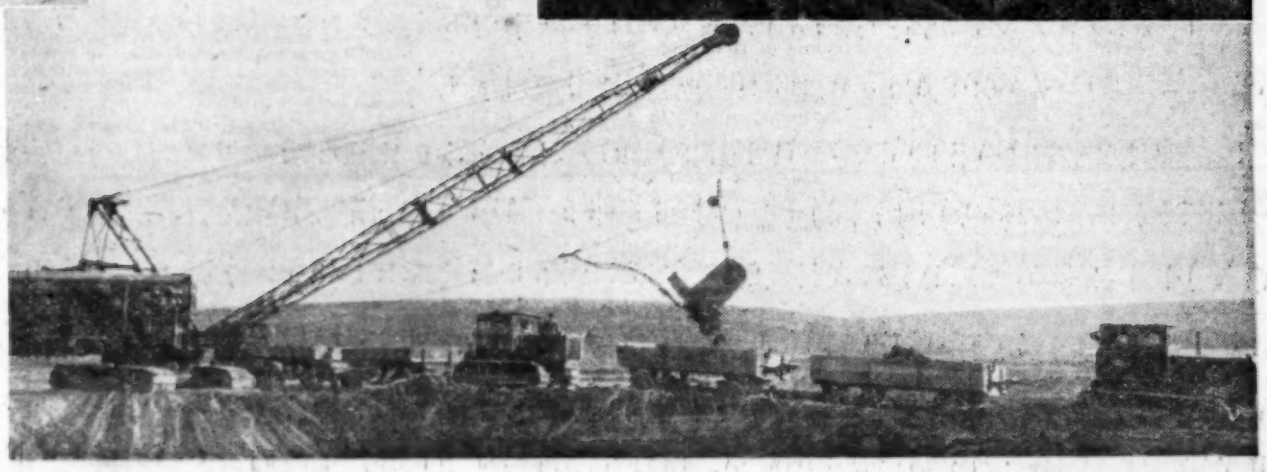
BULGARIA: In 1945, 50 years after electricity came into use, only 784 villages had been electrified. The first five years of socialist planning have brought light to 1,100 villages. Electricity quickens the general pace: Bulgaria now produces two-and-a-half times what it did in 1939. 1950 coal production is up 152%, paper production 215%, over 1947.

HUNGARY: Budapest had the first subway line in Europe—two miles of it, built in 1896. After 49 years of the capitalistic system it was still two miles long. Working from plans of the world's most modern subway (in Moscow), socialist Hungary has broken ground for the first of two new lines—five miles, to be ready in 1954.

POLAND: In war-wrecked Warsaw the people are toiling day and night, summer and winter, building neither army camps nor super-fortresses but workers' apartments. One 3-story house was built in three days.

Socialist planning makes sense to the people of East Europe. They have had Dr. Schmidt's system and it didn't work. What the new system means in human terms, the pictures on this page indicate.

(Above) **A child takes her medicine from a nun in a hospital in Budapest where the right to health is guaranteed.** (Below) **Corner of a shoe department in a socialized Macy's in Prague. Stores are well-stocked and crowded.**



Construction proceeds apace on the new Danube-Black Sea Canal — part of Rumania's great hydro-electric development, promising to make port cities out of wretched villages.

S. Korean massacres "horrify" GIs

IN the frozen devastation of northeast Korea, U.S. forces were being evacuated from the port of Hungnam: the blacked-out secret of their destination would indicate whether or not an effort would be made to hold a Korean beach-head at the Western defense line above Seoul. According to columnist Drew Pearson, U.S. Chief of Staff Gen. Omar Bradley told Attlee's mission in Washington that a small beach-head might be held but "even this was doubtful." Pearson quoted Sir William Slim, British general staff chief, as holding that it was futile even to attempt to maintain a beach-head.

Frank reports of the atrocities committed by Syngman Rhee's forces since the North Korean retreat found their way into the U.S. press. A dispatch from London referring to the atrocities appeared in an early edition of the N.Y. **Herald Tribune** Dec. 13 but was removed in later editions. It quoted a story by the London **Daily Mirror's** Korea correspondent:

The whole war has become peculiar. At lunch time I was invited by the Northumberland Fusiliers to go pheasant shooting. . . . The Ulster Rifles, with whom I spent the afternoon, were cheesed off (disgusted) because they had passed through vilages where the whole population is being bumped off by Korean police. And they had seen Korean students being bombed by friendly planes because they wore black tunics like those of the Communists. Whatever the Chinese may or may not do, this has become a dirty, nasty business.

RED SHOES: The N.Y. **Times** Dec. 17 published a Reuters dispatch from Seoul telling of protests against "the mass executions of Korean political prisoners." The UN Commission "following the execution yesterday of 34 civilian prisoners, including two women and two boys" asked Rhee's Home Affairs Minister for an explanation. UP reported 800 persons executed in the past five days, of whom "many were women, some were children." UP added:

A wave of disgust and anger swept through U.S. and British troops who either have witnessed or heard the firing squads in action in the Seoul area during the last two days. The executions have been going on almost daily since the liberation of Seoul in September. U.S. military authorities were reluctant to interfere because it was doubtful if they had the authority since the executions were being carried out under sentence imposed by Korean courts against Korean citizens.

Friday the U.S. and British were horrified upon seeing truckloads of old men, women, youths and several children lined up before open graves and shot down by South Korean military policemen with rifles and machine guns.

Peter Webb, UP correspondent with the British brigade, wrote:

White-helmeted military police—who appeared to one observer to be American—kept UN troops at a distance while the shots rang out and the mass grave was filled. Official spokesmen denied U.S. or British police had served "as execution guards." [Pfc. Ray Morrison of 10 W. 101st St., N.Y. City], who was warming his hands over a fire, said four MP's stood by while about 30 Koreans with rifles carried out their grim task. "I heard a volley of shots, but the MP's wouldn't let us go any nearer than 80 yards," he said. [Morrison said he saw the body of a little girl when the bodies were exhumed.] "Her shoe which had fallen off," he said, "was only about that long," indicating with his hands the tiny span of a child's foot.

On Monday British infantrymen formed a circle around Seoul's "Execution Hill," where rifle fire was poured on prisoners forced to lie in graves (the Nazi technique), and forcibly prevented South Koreans from continuing the massacres.

Give This Paper To A Friend Keep It Moving!

The actions of Americans turn to peace on Christmas, A.D. 1950

Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.
MATTHEW 5:9

ALL THE CHRISTIAN WORLD prepared last week to observe the day of the Prince of Peace as it hovered on the brink of an all-consuming war. One question stirred millions: can the peace be saved? Up and down and across the U.S. people of good will were working to save it. Whether they used prayers or petitions their goal was the same.

Acquaint now thyself with Him and be at peace; thereby good shall come unto thee. JOB 22:21.

At the University of Colorado a Methodist minister of Boulder addressed an audience brought together by a new student organization, the Peace Action Committee. He solemnly announced that "Western civilization is definitely on the way out." It was time, he said, for the world to try Christianity.

Most campuses were astir; typical was a week-end conference at Swarthmore College attended by student representatives from five other colleges in the Philadelphia region who sought an answer to the question: "What can students do to effect an immediate non-military solution to the crisis in the Far East?"

The Lord lift up his countenance upon thee and give thee peace.
NUMBERS 6:26.

In Los Angeles 10 young housewives and mothers went to a City Council meeting with a plan: "Get the boys out of Korea by Christmas." Their spokesman said:

> "I represent myself and my neighbors, ordinary women who are concerned, worried and heartsick over Korea. Our men and young boys are getting massacred there. We don't want another war. We are just sick and tired of war and people being killed, our husbands, brothers and sons."

In Pittsburgh Mrs. Ernest Miller put a two-line classified ad in the Pittsburgh **Press**:

> Will families who have loved ones trapped in Korea call LEhigh 1-9698.

Within three days more than 300 persons called her; "They cried in my ears so that I could hardly sleep." All of them wired their congressmen to "bring our boys out of Korea." Mrs. Miller said she received messages from other parents in Michigan, Florida, New York and Maryland.

Dr. Roscoe T. Foust, former chaplain of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, now rector of the Church of the Ascension in New York City, has two sons fighting in Korea. Last week he told a meeting of the New Jersey Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to "stand up and do something for peace before it is too late." The meeting voted to call a statewide conference on Lincoln's birthday.

Let us therefore follow after the things which make for peace. ROMANS 14:19.

Webster City, Ia., population 8,000, is 72 miles north of Des Moines and likes to call itself "Main Street, U.S.A." Accepting it as a typical Midwest small town, the influential weekly **U.S. News** sampled opinion there. It found:

> . . . Plenty of people are quite willing to give up in Korea, permanently. There is not much objection, either, on this grass-roots level, to letting Communist China come into the United Nations. An attempt at a peace deal, by Pres. Truman, Premier Stalin and other heads of states, is favored. . . . There is a marked political reaction against the Truman administration for what is termed its "mistake" in going into Korea, and for "bungling" after that. . . . The upshot seems to be that people want, most of all, peace.

I am for peace: but when I speak, they are for war. PSALMS 120:7.

From Benzonia, Mich., the United Press reported:

> The chairman of Benzie County's Selective Service Board refused today to force Americans "to fight, freeze and die in the hills of Korea in a cause that is neither holy nor glorious." He said, "I am opposed to war by Presidential edict."

But in Wolf Point, Mont., two members of the Roosevelt County draft board had to be suspended because they refused to call up any more men unless the atom bomb was dropped in Korea.

Seek peace, and pursue it.
PSALMS 34:14.

In New York City, 3,500 persons crowded into a Harlem ballroom—only available place after a downtown meeting hall canceled the engagement—to hear a first report from U.S. delegates to the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw. They were told that the World Peace Council set up by delegates from 80 countries, representing a vast majority of the world's total population, is the "sixth power" to which the five great powers must pay heed.

The Lord will bless his people with peace. PSALMS 29:11.

The World Council of Churches sent a special prayer to its 160 member churches in 44 countries:

> Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, guide, we beseech Thee, the nations of the world into the way of justice and truth and establish among them that peace which is the fruit of righteousness.

All around the country churches were holding peace vigils; typical was Richmond, Va., where 48 ministers held 24-hour-round-the-clock prayers for "Righteousness and World Peace," and Louisville, Ky., where 13 religious leaders conducted an 11-hour prayer for peace.

And he shall speak peace unto the heathen. ZECHARIAH 9:10.

Washington columnist Paul R. Leech wrote last week that congressmen of both parties "are being flooded with mail, telegrams and even long-distance telephone calls" demanding that U.S. troops be withdrawn from Korea. The people ask questions like this, he said:

> "Are you fellows going to get our boys out of the Orient? What is Truman up to? We're in a hell of a mess and you people in Washington . . . in London and Paris . . . and Lake Success . . . had better get us out of it."

Leech's conclusion: "The Korean war is an unpopular war now."

FREEDOMS

8 N.Y. teachers fight ouster verdict

LAST SPRING eight New York City school teachers, all of them executive members of Local 555 of the Teachers Union of the United Public Workers, all of them Jewish, were called before Superintendent of Schools William Jansen and asked: "Are you a member of the Communist Party?"

All considered the question a violation of academic freedom and of the civil service code which prohibits inquiry into political affiliations. They refused to answer. On May 3 they were suspended without pay for "insubordination" and "conduct unbecoming a teacher." They were tried by an outside examiner, Theodore Kiendl, "borrowed" from a J. P. Morgan law firm at a salary of $1,500 a month.

Behind the cases of the eight were long-simmering grievances of New York teachers: under-staffing, over-crowding, under-payment, obsolete equipment, decaying buildings, biased textbooks, open anti-Semitism by the Board of Education.

"DANGEROUS POWERS": Last week lawyer Kiendl reached his verdict on the eight: guilty as charged. His recommendation: that they be "dismissed forthwith." But forthwith was a little too soon. It was up to the Board of Education next to accept the recommendation, modify it or reject it. From there the teachers could appeal to the state Commissioner of Education, from there to the courts. Appeal they would; said a Teachers Union statement:

> The decision gives the Superintendent sweeping and dangerous powers and destroys academic freedom and the teachers' tenure laws. It must and will be fought before the Board of Education, and if necessary to the highest court of the land.

Tribune, Australia

"Whaddya mean, no Red plot on the wharves—the assignment is to find one!"

Ivan says it with vodka & woolies

ELEVEN weeks ago F/Lt. J. W. Driver of the Royal Air Force made a forced landing in his jet Meteor in Eastern Germany. Last week his wife and reporters eager for sensations about his detention by the Russians met him on his return to London.

Driver said he was taken to various places but not held under lock and key. On his last morning, he told the **Daily Express,** Russian officers burst beaming into his room with bottles of vodka and drank his health in a friendly farewell. Driver said:

> "The Russians accepted my explanation of a forced landing and the interrogation was very short. They supplied underclothes—in fact, I have a rather natty line in purple winter woolies which they gave me."

Commented the **Express**:

> As long as it is possible for spontaneous good feelings to exist between Russians and Englishmen on the lower rungs of the ladder, all hope should not be lost of a final and peaceful settlement at the top.

MAX WERNER

The strength of the 2 armies

IT is time to make a realistic appraisal regarding the strength of the two fighting armies in Korea. There has become embedded in our minds the impression of an irresistible and innumerable human avalanche of Chinese troops, of countless "hordes" overflowing the UN forces. The reality is different. At the beginning of their offensive the Chinese hardly had numerical superiority, if at all.

On Dec. 2, at the peak of the Chinese offensive, Gen. MacArthur himself evaluated the Chinese front echelon "now engaged into attack upon our forces" as somewhat over 250,000 men. Joseph Fromm in **U.S. News** (Dec. 8) estimates the number of Chinese troops in Korea at about 200,000 to 250,000. Hanson Baldwin wrote in the **N.Y. Times** of Dec. 6: "It seems likely that no more than 200,000 to 300,000 Chinese Communists are as yet in Korea." To this force some 80,000 to 100,000 North Korean troops must be added.

Mr. Baldwin evaluated the UN forces altogether at close to half a million men, Navy and Air personnel and supply troops included, with ground troops of about 300,000. It was undoubtedly the reliance on this strength and modern equipment that induced Gen. MacArthur to start the last offensive.

Aetion, Paris

"I doubt if we can liberate China by Christmas."

Thus initially there was a kind of equilibrium between the two armies. It was broken in the battle. The shift in the relationship of forces was achieved in fighting.

SKILL & PLANNING: The historic truth is that the campaign in North Korea was not won by sheer weight of Chinese numbers. Gen. MacArthur himself gave very high praise to the military quality of the Chinese enemy:

> "His forces are thoroughly equipped with modern and efficient weapons. His is a modern ground force in every sense of the term and capable of comparison with that of any other nation."

Yet, being right in his general assessment, MacArthur has undoubtedly overestimated Chinese equipment. In due course the Chinese Army can adapt modern offensive weapons, can become a modern army in a technical sense, too. But it has won this campaign with very few modern offensive weapons, and with a fire-power as a whole far below that of the UN forces.

Comparing the strength of the two armies, one can see clearly that the Chinese won not because of equality in modern weapons, but in spite of their inferior armament. Their trump cards in the campaign were not heavy weapons but combat skill and strategic planning. The London **Economist** said:

> The spectacle of the heavily-armed and mechanized forces of two world powers, with undisputed command of air and sea, retreating before a mass of lightly-equipped foot soldiers is one that neither Asia nor Europe will forget.

THE HUMAN FACTOR: This spectacle has revealed the basic errors of Western military doctrine which gauges military strength by fire-power, mechanized equipment and destructive power of aviation, forgetting the human and strategic factors.

In North Korea the Chinese won by better strategic deployment and by shrewdly exploiting the errors of their adversaries. This has been done by troops which, as the current issue of **U.S. News** stated rightly, were

> . . . lacking tanks, artillery, motorized equipment or air support and equipped only with small arms and mortars.

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2a *	White with colored border*	56x68	7.50	4.90
2b	White with colored border*	56x83	8.50	5.50
2c	White with colored border*	54x54	5.50	3.50
3	White flowers on white	56x68	7.50	4.90
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4a	Peach, rose, blue	56x56	7.50	5.00
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4d	Green, gold, blue	56x83	12.50	8.00
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5a	(with 6 napkins)	60x60	11.50	6.50
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Pots and pocketbooks

Roly poly pudding

By Charlotte Parks

APPLES and cranberries are cheaper than they have been in years, and nothing is quite so soul-warming and stomach-comforting on a cold day as a lush, steaming-hot boiled pudding with lovely rich sauce. (Or maybe how about hard sauce with a touch of rum and a grating of nutmeg? Plain, old-fashioned vanilla is very good, too.) No oven is needed and it's a good company dish because longer cooking doesn't spoil it. It's particularly good after a skimpy dinner and is easy to digest, though it sounds rich. Ingredients:

½ c chopped suet
1¼ c flour
1 tsp. baking powder
½ c water
½ tsp. salt

THE CIRCLE & THE CROSS: Suet is another name for beef kidney fat, which is especially rich in vitamins and much cheaper than lard. Roll the paste about ½ inch thick on waxed paper (to save work), line a pudding mould (a coffee tin with its tight cover will do nicely), put in sugar, then the sliced apples or stewed cranberries. Draw the circle of paste to form cover. Cut a cross on top to let out steam and keep the pudding light. Put a saucer upside-down in a pot to form a sort of platform for the pudding container.

Don't let the water stop boiling. If you need to replenish, pour boiling water from the kettle. Cook one hour. Take off cover immediately you stop cooking. If you have a glass or pottery-covered dish, serve it directly from the container.

Lightning Pudding Sauce

1 c water
½ c sugar
1 tsp. cornstarch
juice 1 lemon or orange

Jams and jellies make delicious fillings for roly polies and canned fruits come in handy, too. It's a good idea to make a couple at a time and stick one back in the refrigerator or on the back window and cook it in a week's time.

Hard Sauce

⅓ c butter or margarine
1 c powdered sugar
½ tsp. vanilla or
3 tbsp. wine

Cream the butter and sugar together thoroughly. Add flavoring and pile in swirls on flat dish. A dash of nutmeg or cinnamon is a nice touch.

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BOOKS FOR PROGRESS

'The Hidden Heritage'

By Edwin Berry Bergum

Professor of English Literature, New York University

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON is known to movie goers for the scripts of some of the best films produced during the last war (**Sahara, Blockade, Action in the North Atlantic**). His **Processional** years ago started a new movement in the American theater and was followed by such memorable plays as **Success Story** and **Marching Song.** Lawson's book on playwriting established him as a critic of both play and film. He is one of the Hollywood Ten now in jail for their defense of freedom of speech in the world of literature.

The wealth of knowledge of art and life bespoken by such a record has now been turned to good purpose in **The Hidden Heritage.** The forthrightness and buoyant personality that magnetizes whoever has heard Lawson speak has now been applied to a subject which, in other hands, has proved boring for its scholasticism and frequent viciousness of social viewpoint—the history of western culture. But the appeal of Lawson's book comes as much from the freshness of approach as from the vividness of the story telling.

PEOPLE'S HISTORY: The reading public during this century has been fed up with similar grandiose projects. First Oswald Spengler callously predicted the decline of the west. More recently, as the decline has really thickened, Arnold Toynbee concealed in a maze of learning his recipe for recovery: moral values that are never defined for use. Both these writers reflect the attitudes of the prosperous middle class. If Lawson is neither cynical nor fatuously complacent, if he recovers that robust feeling so characteristic of the Renaissance (to which, in fact, this first volume in his series is mostly devoted), it is that he sees history from the point of view of the masses of the people.

Common men, as Lawson sees the picture, have always demanded the good life for themselves, have often lost out in the struggle; but they have never admitted that they have been beaten. Their demands break out again later and, as time passes, have been to an ever greater degree achieved.

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON
History has become drama

Such is the "hidden heritage" that is coming to the surface today.

THEY NEVER FORGET: The revolt of the Albigenses may have been ruthlessly suppressed. John Huss may have been burned at the stake in Bohemia. The Levellers may have seen their protest more subtly dissipated by Cromwell. But the struggle went on because the common people, as represented by these vanguard movements, have always had their feet on the ground. They have never been so misled by false ideals and fine phrases as to forget their needs for food, shelter and the knowledge of reading and writing that will give them the capacity to escape their bondage.

This is the idea that runs through Lawson's book, but he presents it as only part of a whole fascinating, involved process of social living, set in motion by the rise of capitalism during the Renaissance. Conflict between England and Spain; conflict within England between feudal remnants and the new business interest; conflict within the business interest between the monopolies controlled by the court and the many small entrepreneurs arising in the provinces; conflict between both of these and the restless displaced masses of the citizenry. Such conflicts led alike to Shakespeare's concern with the proper political authority and to the discovery of America.

A DIFFERENT VIEW: As an essential part of this complex struggle Lawson sees the settlement of America also. And the result is a novel view of early Virginia and New England. For the early colonists are not presented in the usual fashion as men seeking religious freedom or as adventurers who went to Virginia. New England and Virginia and all other settlements (including the Spanish) are shown as involved in a very real struggle in the homelands for greater economic power and greater profits.

The reader leaves **The Hidden Heritage** waiting for the next volume in Lawson's series. History has become drama because its innumerable facts are seen as parts of a whole in which one country cannot be isolated from another; one class cannot be understood without being related to others; and ideas can never be divorced from actions.

THE HIDDEN HERITAGE, by John Howard Lawson. Citadel Press., N. Y. 572 pp. $3.50.

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New York

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Chicago

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